

2504-2500 BC

SHEPSESKAF - Pharaoh
Son of MENKAURE by an unknown
Queen. Short reign of 4 years.

2500 BC

Harappan civilization begins
in the Indus Valley
Ends 1600 BC

2500 BC

India

Mohenjo - Dero
Craftworkers have time & skill
to make beautiful pottery

met between 2500 → 2510 BC
C 2500 BC

[one of 7 Wonders
of Ancient World
EGYPT]

Pyramids of Giza

Three pyramids that rise from the undulating sand. For thousands of yrs, was the tallest and most precise stone building in the world. (Sheathed in dazzling white limestone) (Since robbed). Covered by hieroglyphics and graffiti. Surrounding were the remains of ancient temples dating back to the old kingdom! About 200 BC ± the hieroglyphics were unintelligible

Great emperors stripped the gleaming limestone
and used it as building material in
the Middle Ages
started by Cheops around 2700 BC

2500 B.C.

Calendars based on the sun,
moon and stars (regular cycles)
were devised in Babylon
and Egypt long before 2500 B.C.

Egyptians divided their
crop yr into 3 seasons
and always marked its beginning
when the star S I R I U S showed up.

The priests in Babylon fixed
the start of each month by
watching for the new moon's
appearance.

2,500 BC

The first great literary epic, written about 4,500 yrs ago on clay tablets that are now in the British Museum in London, tells of King GILGAMESH and his fruitless journey to find immortality

2500 BC

long-distance trade throughout
South America; mainly of
valuable, some deposited in
rich burials

25 FEB

Ashur, on the west bank of the Tigris in northern Iraq was settled 4,500 yrs ago as a modest trading town run by an entrepreneurial people

2500BC

Papyrus made from the
reedy plant of the same name
was used a writing material
by Egyptians from at least
2500BC

2500 BC

Technological innovations in
South America - loom weaving,
ground and polished stone tools
and simple irrigation works.

2500 AC

Great improvements in crop yields in South America due to selection and hybridisation of maize leading to population growth and appearance of large permanent villages.

2500 BC

First domesticated animals and
pottery in the islands of South-East
Asia

2500 BC

Emergence of walled settlements
in LONG HAN, China; production of
wheel-thrown pottery

2500 BC

Early bronze metallurgy in South
East Asia

2500 BC

Use of four-wheeled war wagen
in Mesopotamia.

2500 BC

The Royal Graves at UR, SUMER;
spectacular array of imported
and locally manufactured
objects buried with the
dead, occasionally also sacrificed
retainers

2500 BC

Emergence of city - states in northern Mesopotamia and the Levant, each dominated by large palace complex

2500 BC

Earliest syllabic script
used in Sumerian literature, from
ABU SAL ABIKH, Mesopotamia

2500 BC

Earliest known woven cotton
cloth found at MOHENSJO-DARO

2500 BC

Development of urban civilisation
in the Indus Plain. Substantial
towns at MOTHENJO-DARO and
HARAPPA surrounded by defensive
walls of baked brick
Pictographic script, used mainly
on seals

2500 BC

Characteristic bell beakers
found in western Europe,
often associated with individual
burials, which also contain
copper daggers.

2500 BC

Increasing desiccation of Sahara
region

2,500 BC

Mohenjo Daro

Street plans & 2nd floor bathrooms
Discovered in 1923.

They built underground sewer systems
and used city planning system of broad
streets meeting at right angles



3. 4,500 Year Old Mohenjo-Daro
Street plans and second floor bathrooms

India Information Bureau

c 2500 BC → c 1500 BC

Mohenjo-daro

Indus Valley

Bathrooms: pottery pipes so carefully joined together that they can still be used.
model of 2 wheeled - Cart (one of earliest 2 wheeled vehicles). Pieces of jewelry
Harappa was another city] Impressive public & private buildings. Complex society: Copper, Bronze; Pictograph script (finally deciphered in 1969). Cotton cloth (first known)

C2500BC

China

They knew the earth took a little over 365 d to complete a course around the sun, and the moon takes about $29\frac{1}{2}$ days to move around the earth.

That they were combined very early into a solar-lunar cal. is shown by mention, in oracle bones, of a 13th month. The Book of History also relate that statute of the Emperor Yao (2500 B) set a yr

A 366 day, with the 4 seasons regulated
by an extra or intercalary month. The lunar
months were 29 or 30 days

c 2500BC

The earliest known code of laws
was that of King Ur - Nammu
of Ur in the 25th Century B.C

2500 BC

At Telloh (The mound of Tablets)
was the cult city GIRSU in the
ancient state of LAGASH. Among
the cuneiform records found
there is an inscribed stele
from about 2500 BC that
constitutes the oldest known
documentation of state-sponsored
(Nat. History 2/01 pg 54) warfare. *hegehe*

was competing with neighboring Umma
for irrigation rights. the dispute was
settled by armies that rode into battle
in war wagons, among the earliest
documented wheeled vehicles

2500 BC

One of the most striking arrays of Neolithic monuments in Britain, the RING OF BRODGAR on the ORKNEY Islands off the coast of Scotland. The ring's stones form a perfect circle 340 ft in dia. The tallest of the surviving stones is 14 feet high. A ditch surrounding the ring, dug out of bedrock is 33 ft

wide & 11 ft deep. Archaeologist Colin Renfrew estimates the ditch would have required 80,000 man hours to dig.

Weeds & buttercups cover MAES HOWE, the finest Chambered tomb in Britain. Inside there is well preserved graffiti of Vikings (about 1153 AD)

2500 BC

Potatoes were raised

2500BC \rightarrow 300A.D. Maya Chronologists

The Formative period
2500BC \rightarrow 300 A.D.

C 2500 BC

Indus Civilization in Ancient
India is at its height.

2500 BC \pm 500 probably 2700 BC

Formula that brought lunisolar Cal. in line with the course of the sun - was used in early civilizations (except Egypt) (except Greece). Probably invented in Mesopotamia in 3rd millennium BC. Cuneiform traces development of time reckoning back to 27 cen BC.

2500 BC

Cuneiform was the first
system of writing and the
oldest tablets date from
about 5,500 yrs ago

Before writing was invented
history was passed by
word of mouth

C 2500 BC

Egyptian (1)

Cal

Ancient Egyptian: lunar Cal. regulated by means of sidereal movement. They used the seasonal appearance of the star Sirius (SOTHIS) which corresponded closely with the true solar year, being only 12 min. shorter. To solve incompatibility of lunar vs solar, they invented a schematized civil yr of 365 days divided into 3 seasons, ea. of which consisted of 4 mos.

of 30 days each. Five intercalary days
were added at its end so that 12 mths
were equal to 360 days plus 5 extra days.
The Civil Cal. served gov't and administrative
Cal while the LUNAR Cal continued to
regulate religious affairs and Everyday LIFE.
In time, the discrepancy became obvious.
Because the lunar Cal was controlled by
the rising of Sirius, its months would
correspond to the same season ea. yr.
while the Civil Cal would move
through the seasons.

2500 BC Egyptian (2) Cal.

Since the civil Cal would move through the seasons ($\frac{1}{4}$ day shorter than solar yr) Hence every 4 yrs it would fall behind the solar yr by one day and after 1,460 yrs, it would again agree with the lunisolar Cal. (This is called a Sothic Cycle).

Because of this discrepancy, the Egyptians established a SECOND LUNAR Cal based upon the civil yr & not on sighting of Sirius.

It was schematic and artificial and its purpose was to determine religious Celebrations & duties. A month was intercalated every time the 1st day of the lunar year came before the 1st day of the civil yr, later, a 25-yr cycle of intercalation was introduced. The original cal was not abandoned but was retained for agriculture because it agreed with the seasons. Thus, the ancient Egyptians operated with (3) Cals. each for a different purpose.

C2500BC Egyptian (3)

Cal

The only unit of time that was longer than a year was the reign of a king. With the new king the counting of years reverted back to year one. King lists recorded consecutive rulers and total years of their respective reigns.

The civil yr was divided into 3 seasons, commonly translated INUNDATION, (when the Nile overflowed) GOING FORTH (time of planting)

DEFICIENCY (Time of low water & lowest)
Months of the Civil Cal. were numbered
according to their respective seasons
& were not listed by any particular
name, but for religious purposes
the months had names. Not only
these names were employed in the
later lunar Cal. is obsolete.

The days in the Civil Cal. were also
indicated by number and listed according
to their respective months.

C 2500 BC Egyptian (4)

Cal

Thus a full civil date would be:

"Regnal year 1, fourth month of inundation,
day 5, under the majesty of King So-and-
So."

In the lunar Cal, however, ea. day
had a specific name (the 4 quarters & phases
of the moon were recognized, although
the Egyptians did not use these quarters)
the Egyptians began their day with
SUNRISE because they began

their month & consequently their day
by the disappearance of the OLD
MOON just before dawn.

The HOURS were unequal
Daylight was divided in 12 parts
and the night likewise; the
duration of these parts varied with the
seasons. Both water clocks and sundials
were constructed. The standard hour
of constant length was never
employed in Ancient Egypt.

2579 BC → A0250

ASHUR (South of Nimrud)

2500 BC → AD 1000

Babylon (near Euphrates)

2500 B.C.

Citrus rise in the Indus Valley

2500 BC

Dried animal dung was used to surround clay vessels and fired to smoulder for 3 days.

2,500 BC

Zebu bulls were used in
Indus Civilization seals. (Far smarter
than water buffalo)

2500 BC

about 300mi. So of
7 MOH EN DO DARO

The City of DHOLAVIRA rose:
occupied 120 acres on an island
they perhaps sold salt
they saved fresh water in
ditches & reservoirs that they dug
DHOLAVIRA has yielded artifacts identical
to those from Harappa and Mohenjo Daro.
(including unicorn totems)
Thick City walls.

2500BC

Cement used by Egyptians
was calcined gypsum

Greeks & Romans used a cement
of calcined limestone

c 2500 BC

Egypt

4th Dynasty
Great Sphinx and Pyramid
Tombs of Khufu and Khafre
Giza - Egypt.

2500 BC

(1993)

The Great Pyramid at Giza
and the Great Sphinx
was built about c 2500 BC

2500 BC

Olive Oil production was
known in Crete

2500BC

Bronze Age
prehistoric period, characterized
by use of metal tools and weapons
and artifacts in Egypt & Asia.

2500 B.C

Cities rise in the Indus
Valley

2500 - 2200 BC

the Pyramids

2500 BC

Cuneiform became wedge-shaped
"letters" by 2500 BC

C25003c

Hindoo (Hindus) of the Aryan
race settled India

4 classes of people
BRAHMAN'S or priests
KSHATTRIYAS Kings, magistrates, Warriors
VAISYAS, Common people, ARYANS
SUDRAS Slaves

C. 2500 BC

Duncan: Cal

Early Chinese year

Duncan: Cal: 1998

354 days (lunar yr)

with days added at intervals to
keep Chinese lunar cal. aligned
with seasons.

2500 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

"Story of SANEHAT" author unknown
Written about 2500 BC
manuscript in Berlin.

~~Teach~~ Teaching of AMENEMAT
author unknown - written about 2500 BC

c 2500 c

Duncan; Cal

2600 - 2350 BC

Early Minoan II

2500BC
1700BC

1912 Dates J-BK
AHMES NA'ATHMESU

An Egyptian writer; wrote a
compilation entitled "Directions for
obtaining the Knowledge of all Dark
things." The material was
gathered from an old manuscript
written about 2500 BC.

It deals largely with the
ancient Egyptian mathematics.

2500 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Earliest Egyptian literature other than inscriptions on certain tombs is the "Book of the Dead" which was placed in tombs and mummy cases. This is a collection of prayers, hymns, psalms, and magical incantations.

2500 BC

The Sumerian phalanx of 2500 BC had an eleven-man front and a depth of 6 ranks.

C 250 BC

1912 Dates. J-BK

Babylonia
ISIN takes a commanding place
among Babylonian Cities and
is the home of a dynasty of
6 Kings.

2500 BC

INDUS Valley or HARAPPAN Civilization emerged. as a sophisticated urban society with a system of writing & measurement

c 2500 BC

North Star was THUBAN

C 2500 BC

Assy Bull
Egyptian Cal.
The ancient Egyptian operated
with 3 Cal.

The Civil Cal. 12 mrs (360 d + 5)

older The lunar Cal. (based on Sirius sighting)
A second lunar Cal. (based on Civil

yr
They used the reign of a King as
the usual custom: "yr 1, 2, 3 etc
of King So & So. King lists recorded

Consecutive rulers and the total
years of their respective reigns

Civil year was divided into 3 seasons
INUNDATION; GOING FORTH (planting);
and Deficiency (low water & harvest).

Months were listed - e.g. third month
of Inundation - but for religious
purposes the months had names

2500 BC

Megalithic

New-grange in County
MEATH in IRE was
built about 2500 BC

2500 & 1500 BC

HEIROGLYPHICS are as old as the
earliest Egyptian dynasties, ~~in the~~
~~ancient~~ Alphabetic characters
appear first in inscriptions
left by the Egyptians in the
ruins of the Sinai peninsula.
variously dated at 2500 and
1500 B.C.,
whether inscribed or not, the

Egyptians never adopted a
completely alphabetic writing;
like modern stenographers they
mingled pictographs, ideographs,
and syllabic signs with their
letters to the very end of their
civilization

2500 BC → 2350 BC

FIRST DYNASTY OF UR

2500bc

Palermo stone - the oldest surviving written Chronicle, recording the history of the Egyptian Kingdom year by year. It includes the names of the kings and chief events such as the launching of ships, the building & extensions of the Palace, the capture of prisoners and cattle; and the heights of the Nile Floods.

2500 BC

The earliest known glassmakers
worked in MESOPOTAMIA, crafting
beads and other small objects to
imitate precious stones

2,500 BC

Troy - a well defended
citadel with ramps leading
from 2 gates up to the King's
palace (Nat. History 4/96)

This is the 1st oldest discernible
settlement.

2500 BC

Royal Tomb of UR (Uncovered
by Leonard Woolley). Contents included
gold diadems and other jewellery.
Woolley restored Ziggurat of UR-NAMMA

2500 BC.

Egyptian relief showing
youths being circumcised
with knives. The hieroglyphic
inscription has the surgeon
on the left saying to the assistant
"Hold on to him; don't let him
faint!"

2500BC

In Mohenjo Daro, in the Indus Valley (of what is now Pakistan) boasted the world's first sewerage system. Waste from the houses was carried from the houses by clay pipes into covered channels running along the streets and discharging into the fields outside the city.

C2, 500 BC

Smithsonian Apr 1986

The Sphinx was fashioned

TUTHMOSIS IV may have been
the 1st restorer, around 1400 BC
Another ruler - 250 yrs later
Further repairs were made
in 900 BC - Roman Time

c. 400 BC Restored

c. 600 BC Restored

c. 525-332 BC Restored

c. 332 BC - AD 642 Restored

1925-1926 - Emile Baraize restored

1940's Egyptian Antiquities Service Restored

1960-1970 Egyptian Antiquities Service Restored

2500 BC \rightarrow 1250 BC

These farming communities
in Mesoamerican civilization may
have begun 2,500 BC.

2500 B.C.

The 1st people to use exact (!) divisions of the day were the priests and astronomers of ancient Egypt & Mesopotamia.

By 2500 B.C. the Egyptian priests were dividing the night into 12 equal parts.

Daylight was ~~also~~ divided the same way. Thus 24 hours

in a day

The Babylonians divided the whole (24 hr) day into 6 equal periods which are fore runners of our system of equal hours. The later Babylonians were better astronomers than the Egyptians & they needed equal time frames.

2500 BC

Babylonians were responsible
responsible for division of our
hours into minutes and
seconds.

This system was introduced
into Egypt from Babylon
a few centuries before Christ

2500 B.C.

Sphinx was created for Pharaoh
KHAFRE (CHEPHREN) who raised the
second GIZA pyramid. It is 66-foot
high - Carved from bedrock

Khafre never finished his scheme
and later Giza was largely abandoned

C957BC

Parent people of Indo-Europeans
living in steppes east of Caspian
Sea. They have the horse, domestic
oxen, and wheeled carts.

2500 BC

Evidence of earliest known Maya who cleared and farmed land bordering swamps as early as 4500 yrs ago (Science News 4/30/94 pg 229). Site in northern BELIZE (called COLHA)
Until now oldest site was 1700 BC
the 2500 BC Maya introduced crops from Mexico or perhaps beyond and left behind distinctive stone tools.

Early COLTIA farms 2500 BC \Rightarrow 1700 BC
(radiocarbon age estimate of Charcoal bits)

\approx c 2500 BC

Egyptians began their year
with autumnal equinox

2,500 BC
4,500 yrs ago

Stonehenge built

2500 BC

Earliest documented use of silver
for payment. (in Mesopotamia)

2500 BC \rightarrow 2350 BC

First Dynasty of UR

C 2500 BC

EARLIEST BABYLONIAN
CAL

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD C 2500 BC

PRE 1900 BC

PRE King Hammurabi

c 2500 BC

EARLY

EARLIEST
LUNAR
CAL

I

Babylonian Cal.

The daily rising and setting of the sun provided the basic time unit of the Babylonian Cal., the day (Akkadian umu, Sumerian ud). The day began at sunset and was for astronomical purposes, divided into 6 watches or vigils, three from sundown to sunrise and three from sunrise to sundown.

The moon provided the next time unit, the month (Akkadian WARKHU, Sumerian it4 aiti)

The ordinary day comprised 12 double hours (BERU) of equal length.

Sundials and water clocks served to count the hours.

The month was the period of 29 or 30 days from one appearance of the lunar crescent to the next.

C2500BC

YR = approx 6 mos.

II

EARLY BABYLONIAN CAL

The next larger unit, used in the earliest lunar calendar of southern Babylonia was based upon the observation that a lunar eclipse occurs approx. every 6 months. Because lunar eclipses were interpreted as the moon god's descent to the nether world, they were marked by the celebration of a festival, the AKITU, in which the moon's absence from

his heavenly abode was symbolized
by the transfer of the deity's statue
to a suburban sanctuary. The god's
resurrection from the realm of the dead,
which manifested itself in the appearance
of the new Crescent, marked the
beginning of a new "year" that
comprised the approx 6 mos until
the next eclipse.

C2500 BC

EARLY

EARLIEST
LUNAR
CAL III

BABYLONIAN CAL

The early use of the "years" of 6 mos which was not limited to the moon worshippers of Babylonia, explains not only certain features of the later Babylonian Cal, but also may explain the superhuman length attributed by the BIBLE to the lives of certain personages.

C250Be

Parent people of Indo-Europeans
living in steppes east of
Caspian Sea.

They have the horse, domestic
oxen, and wheeled carts.

C 2508 BC

Stone tools gave way to those of Copper
and bronze, that came into use
C 2508 BC.

C2500 & C1750 BC

The Indus Valley Civilization was superimposed on earlier stone- and bronze-using cultures dating from c 4000 BC.

Main cities were HARAPPA and MOHENJO-DARO. About 100 of its towns and villages, some with fortified citadels, have been identified

2500BC

Military officials distributed
beer and wine to members
of the Mesopotamian Army.

c 2500 BC

ZIGGURAT at UR was built
by UR-NAMMU and other
3rd dynasty Sumerian kings

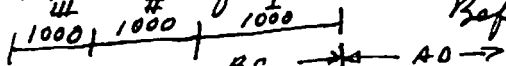
2500 \Rightarrow 2000 BC

Bronze age in northern
Europe

2,500 BC

Before middle of 3rd millennium BC

Before 2,500 BC



2nd
mill end

1st

B.C.

A.D.

In Babylon a series of 12 months was used and one particular month was singled out as that to be intercalated.

2500 BC

the SPHINX was created
for Pharaoh KHAFRE (CHEPHREN)
who raised the second GIZA
PYRAMID

about
2500 BC

The Instructions of PTAHHOTEP

1st code of correct behavior that we know about
Etiquette. Ptahhotep was grand vizier
under the pharaoh ISESI. This manuscript
in papyrus now resides in a Paris antiquities
collection - known as the "Pisise papyrus"
An archaeologist by the name of PRISSE
discovered the scrolls. This work predates
the Bible by about 1000 yrs.

By the time of the assemblage of the Bible began,
around 700 BC - PTAHHOTEP'S 200 yr old wisdom
had been well circulated throughout the Nile delta
of Egypt and the fertile crescent of MESOPOTAMIA.
Religious scholars have located strong echoes of
"the instructions" throughout the Bible especially
in Proverbs and Ecclesiastes - and particularly
regarding the preparation and consumption
of food.

2500 Bc

The Egyptians figured out how to
predict when the rising or setting
sun would gild the tip of any
particular obelisk

4500 yrs ago (2500 BC)

Other Caenyron led their cattle into what is now the Sahara Desert but was then much better watered. When the Sahara dried out, about 4500 yrs ago (2500 BC), the milk drinking nomads were extended southward into central Africa.

2500 BC

Esquimos spreading.

2500 BC - 7700 BC

Between 2500 BC and 700 BC ^{hieroglyphs} later scripts
were used for varying periods in the
Indus valley of PAKISTAN, in CRETE (
CRETAN HIEROGLYPHIC and LINEAR A
and B; the PHAISTOS DISC), in the
SINAI (PROTO-SINAITIC), in Palestine
and Lebanon, and in Syria and Anatolia
(Hittite Hieroglyphic)

2500 BC

HIEROGLYPHIC system
appeared in Crete.

2500 BC

First Dynasty of UR
the people of UR were very skilled.
they were mighty builders and they
made fine pottery using POTTER'S
WHEELS. They knew how to make
glass and work bronze

c 2500 BC

Ox drawn plow invented - Egypt.

Cotton production started in
India.

2500 BC

KNOSSOS founded by
MINOANS in CRETAE
Early Minoan civilization;

Indus Valley Civilization
of India founded

2500 BC

Indus valley civilization
in India

2500 BC

KNOSSOS the capital city of
CRETE was founded

2500BC-2001BC

FIRST LIBRARIES IN EGYPT.

2500 - 2001

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES

DETERMINED IN CHINA :

LUNAR YEAR OF 360 DAYS

CHANGES TO VARIABLE SUN-
MOON CYCLE.

2500 BC

Writing in Mari (Sumerian script);
keeping of daily accounts in Sumer;
the pyramids completed

2500 BC

2400 - 2200 BC

Both in Britain and Central Europe
there was a marked swing from
agriculture to pastoralism

c 2500 B C

People began to make
things of iron

C 2500-1500 B.C.

Indus valley civilization.

2500 B.C.

King of KISH set the boundary
between UMMU and LAGASH.
LAGASH got the water

c2500 BC to c1500 BC

STONEHENGE

(near Salisbury). The finest
Bronze Age sanctuary in
Europe was built; the STONEHENGE.

2499 - 2491

USEKNEF was Pharaoh, Grandson
of DJED EFKE. His mother was Queen
NEFERHETEP. His father is unknown.
His wife was KHENT KAWES daughter
of MENKAURE. He built his Pyramid
@ SAQQARA just outside DJOSER'S.
Further south he built the first Sun-
temple or sanctuary.